Amusements Co-Night.

AMERICAN OSSITUTE—Skating Rink.
ASSOCIATION HALL—8—Lecture.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—"Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—8—"The Beggar Student."
CHICKERING HALL—8-15—Lecture.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—"Seven-Twenty-Eight."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"Those Bells" and "Hob-blea."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"Those Beus" and "Hobbea"
HAVERLY'S COMEDY THEATRE—8—Opera Boffe.
MADISON CLUB THEATRE—3—Readings.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"The Rajah."
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fanciers' Show.
N'BILO'S GARDEN—8—"One of the Finest."
STAR THEATRE—8—"Love Chase."
THALIA THEATRE—8—"Love Chase."
THEATRE CONTUGE—2 and 8—"Cordella's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"Storm Beaten."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—"Deception."
SD AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Deception."
STH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Gabriel Conroy."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"A Wife's Peril."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Unser Fritz."

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General Gordon arrived in Cairo and started for Khartoum. - The rebel mountainters captured several towns in Peru. === The Germanic arrived in port. —— The French have moved on Bac-Niah. —— The new Queen of Madagascar is determined to hold out against the Congress .- In the Senate the House joint resolu-

tion for the relief of the Greely Expedition was passed, === The joint resolution abrogating the Hawalian treaty was reported back adversely. The bill making all public roads post routes was reported favorably. ____ A bill was introduced authorizing the President to pay over the Chinese Indemnity Fund. — The Alaska bill was further discussed. — The House adopted a resolution to keep the doors closed to those not entitled to the privileges of the floor, for ten minutes after each adjournment. - A bill was reported granting pensions to survivors of the Mexican and other wars. ____ The bill was passed making appropriations for the payment of the rebate on tax on tobacco.

DOMESTIC.-An explosion in a Colorado mine killed upward of fifty men yesterday, The Virginia Senate passed the resolution asking Senator Mahone to resign, = ers in Virginia was secured. - Divers place, : The New-Jersey Baptist State Convention was held - Judge Drammond of the United States Circuit Court in Illinois will soon realgn. = Burglars are active in Cleveland. Heavy snow is reported from Vermont and Canada. The Philadelphia Democrats renominated Mayor King and Recorder of Taxes Hunter and nominated Furman Sheppard for City Solicitor. = The P ohibition Amendment was debated in the Assembly. ____ A resolution providing for an investigation of the manufacture of oleomargarine was adopted by the State Senate CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The testimony in the Fenardent-di Cesnola suit was finished yesterday. James B. Silkman, of Yonkers, has sued his brother-in-law, Darius G. Crosby, for \$25,000 for unjustifiable incarceration in a lunatic asylum. A panie was caused yesterday in an East Broadway school by the falling of stones and bricks. == Mr. Esterbrook made his report on the work of the Building Bureau. The police were informed that Louis D. Butkley was missing. === There was a good attendance at the Fanciers' Show. Professor Young lectured on Comets and Meteors, and Edward L. Wilson on A Visit to Petra, = Two physicians were ap

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate colder and fair or clear weather. Temperatue yesterday: Highest, 37°; lowest, 26°; average, 34°. __

grains), 85.62 cents. Stocks were feverish,

but in the main strong, and closed excited at higher

If the Greely Relief Expedition is not now promply and effectively organized it will not be the fault of Congress. The joint resolution providing for the expedition, and placing no limit upon the expense, has passed both Houses. With an unlimited exchequer and past experience to draw upon, there will be no excuse for a failure resulting from bad management.

Sir Samuel W. Baker is severe in his criticism upon the halting course of the British Government in Egypt. But there is undoubtedly good reason for such criticism. If the failure to send prompt relief to Khartoum should lead to the destruction of the garrison and the Europeans in that city, the English will have a heavy load to bear. There is probably no truth in the report, which again comes from fees accordingly. The Assembly Committee Khartoum, that a part of Hicks Pacha's army is encamped near Lake Rahad.

The result of the suit begun by Mr. James G. Silkman against Mr. Darius G. Crosby for \$25,000 damages, because of alleged unlawful incarceration in the Utica Insane Asylum, will be watched with interest. Judge Barnard discharged Mr. Silkman "on the ground that he was not insane or of unsound mind, and his restraint and imprisonment were unlawful." There have been so many statements made of ate about persons being unlawfully detained in ms that the result of a trial which may inflict exemplary damages in case such detention is shown to be illegal, will have a good

The annual report of the Inspector of Buildpapid growth of the city. A greater number of

last year than in any corresponding period except in 1881. In that year plans for 2,682 new buildings were filed, while last year the number was 2,623. But the estimated cost of the building operations in 1883 was greater than in 1881. The cost of new buildings and alterations last year amounted to \$48,845,074; a slight decrease from the estimate for 1882. Of this total estimated outlay \$4,540,436 was to cover alterations in old buildings. Inspector Esterbrook reports a better disposition on the part of property-owners to comply with the requirements of the bureau for providing proper means of egress in case of fire. But in some instances these requirements have not been complied with. Such violations of law have not been punished ecause of a failure in the prosecution, partly due to defects in the statute. Inspector Esterbrook again remarks on the necessity of legislation to improve the building laws. The Legislature ought to give this important matter its early attention.

The investigation ordered by the State Senate yesterday into the adulteration of dairy and farm products, if it brings to light some of the practices of which complaints have freely been made of late, will result in good. But the committee ought to find out, if possible, why the laws on this subject are not enforced. There are several stringent acts intended to prevent the adulteration of butter, and the sale of oleomargarine or any imitation butter except under its true name. Such laws remain inoperative. The manufacture of imitation butter has increased largely, and this fraudulent article is sold by retail dealers for genuine butter. This is a grievance for which the farmers and dairy producers have good ground to ask redress. There are stringent laws also in regard to the adulteration of milk and other articles of food. The Senate Committee should find out from the State Board of Health and other sources why these laws are not enforced. It will probably not take long to discover that so far as the State Board of Health is concerned the blame lies at the door of Governor Cleveland, who vetoed the appropriation made for that purpose last year. But the same excuse will not hold good in other cases.

recommendation that the care of the insane in New-York and Brooklyn ought to be made independent of the care of paupers and criminals. At the present time all these interests are under the charge of one department in each county. The Board apparently thinks that the city is too economical in the care of its insane. It recites the fact that the State expends \$237,751 more for the maintenance of 3,684 lunatics than New-York and Kings counties expend for the care of their 4,761 insane. It is probable, however, as intimated by the Governor in his message, that some of the State institutions are conducted in altogether too expensive a manner. There is no doubt of need of more room for the use of the insane in this city, but otherwise we believe they are fairly well treated. The importance of additional room is evident from the rapid increase in the number of inmates in the city asylums. Since 1871 there has been an increase of 153 per cent in the number of the city insane, while in Kings County the increase has been only 80 per cent. New-York and Kings now not only maintain all their own insane, but care for many lunatics brought

The State Board of Charities has renewed the

OVERPAID AND NEGLIGENT OFFICIALS. There are probably no three public officers in this country who are so well paid as the County Clerk, Register and Sheriff of this city. Precisely how great are their emoluments is a question which can only be determined by an investigation such as that already begun by the special committee of the Assembly. But it is generally believed that each one of the Democratic ward politicians who fill these offices i annually paid a much larger sum than the Presireiterate that the Devil's Bridge buoy is out of dent of the United States. And yet the people of this city are taxed a large amount for the maintenance of those three offices. This is done for the purpose of enabling the incumbents to contribute generous sums toward the support of Democratic "halls." It is an abuse which ought to be thoroughly exposed by the Assembly Committee. The statute makes it the duty of the County

here from other States, and at thes ame time pay

about one-half the yearly cost of the State in-

stitutions. The injustice of this is self-evident.

Clerk to keep, in a book to be provided for that purpose, an exact account of all his fees, perquisites and emoluments; and this book "shall be deemed a part of the records of the office, and shall be preserved therein as other books of record are." But there are no such complete records in the County Clerk's office. Another provision of the same law provides that "a transcript of such accounts" shall be transmitted monthly to the Controller. No such complete transcript has been sent to the Finance Department. Still another provision of the law names the number of persons to be employed in the office of the County Clerk, and the salary of each one. In open violation of this provision extra clerks have been employed and paid from the city treasury. It is made a misdemeanor for the County Clerk to neglect to render to the Controller an account of the emoluments of his failure to observe the statute will be found in the Register's office. He is required to make a yearly report of all the receipts and payments in his office; and also to keep in the office a book of record containing all the items of the account. The present Register says that he does not think his predecessors have made any such reports; and he can find no complete record in the office of their receipts and payments. It is made the duty of the District-Attorney to prosecute such violations of the

law, and he ought to inquire into these matters. In 1882 it was ascertained that the Sheriff was collecting money from the city to which he was not entitled. This was done by means of the false returns of the police court clerks. They entered as "committed" prisoners who were merely temporarily held and discharged the same day. The Sheriff is paid 50 cents for each conviction reported by him to the Secretary of State. He made use of the false statistics of the police court clerks, and collected his ought to find out whether or not the same thing is done at the present time. The reports made to the Secretary of State by the Sheriff are useless, as all the particulars are furnished by the clerks of the courts. The fees paid to the Sheriff for such purpose are a wholly unnecessary burden upon the people. The service rendered by him in removing the prisoners of the Special and General Sessions to the Penitentiary are also unnecessary. The duty can be performed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at only little increased expense. The charges that are made by the county officers for expediting business, and for other purposes not contemplated by the statute, open a wide

It ought to be a fundamental principle of the city government that every officer and employe ings makes a gratifying exhibit of the continued should be paid, as compensation in full, a fixed specific sum. There may be a few special cases. lans for new buildings were filed in the bureau such as City Marshals, where an exception might headed by a religious fanatic had broken out, House of Hohenzollern. The function attributed in one of the humblest social grades, and it is said

field for inquiry.

officer may be authorized ultimately to receive fees or extra payments, he should be compelled first to account for them and pay them into the city treasury. That is essential to insure systematic, correct and complete accounts. Without this it is impossible to present clear, full and intelligible statements of the transactions of the city at the end of the year, or to determine who is overpaid at the expense of the people, and how much. Such reports would also be a valuable aid in the detection and prevention of efforts at bribery and fraud.

The operations of the law passed by the last Legislature requiring city prisoners in certain cases to be transferred to the Sheriff, ought to be carefully inquired into. Under this statute the city pays the Sheriff twice as much for the maintenance of a prisoner in the county jail as the cost in the city prison. If the Sheriff is to be paid by fees, as at present, he should be required to maintain his own office, to pay rent, and for its supplies and forces, and the city relieved of this large expenditure. So long as the County Clerk is allowed to receive fees there should be no salary attached to the office, and he should bear the expense of his subordinates in the part of the business for which he receives fees, instead of their being charged upon the city treasury. In the same way the Register should bear all expenses of heating and cleaning his office and keeping the books in repair. But the County Clerk and Register should be paid salaries and their fees turned into the city

THE MEN WHO BUILD, AND THE OTHER

KIND. About the most despicable creature to be found on this footstool is he who finds his chief joy in gloating over the downfall of men more capable and more useful than himself. There has been lately an exhibition of this side of human nature in Wall Street. The man who dares and does something, when he falls, is sure to have barking at his heels a pack of creatures who never had the capacity or the courage to undertake any bigger or better thing than the transfer of unearned money from others' pockets to their own.

The great railroads that now span the continent are the most marvellous and the most beneficent achievements of man within the past twenty years. Into these great works a host of the strongest and bravest men of the Nation have put their brains and their immense energy, their resources, their time, and their reputation, and not a few of them their very lives. Ames was hunted to his death by creatures who never had a tithe of his integrity or manhood; Bushnell and many others left millions behind and began life again at the bottom; ex-Mayor Hone lost all and died in povertybut why recount the list? The road from the Mississippi to the Pacific was strewn in old times with the bleaching bones of those who had died by the way, and so it is to this day. But the wolves that gloated over the bones of the fallen, before iron ways were opened, were less mean than the jackals who have howled on the track of every railway-builder for the past twenty years.

The Northern Pacific has left behind two great failures. There will be less patriotism in the hearts of Americans than we hope there is now, if ever the services of Jay Cooke during the war are forgotten. But those very services made some men hate him while he prospered, and lie about him when he fell. Mr. Villard, whose recent fall has made some persons as happy as such natures can be, will be remembered and honored for the work he has accomplished long after those who sought his ruin have sunk into charitable oblivion. States have been created, and millions of happy homes and prosperous farms in the near future, by the courage and the energy, the financial ability and the unfaltering endurance, which have pushed the great railway to completion. It is not an empty honor, nor one that will fade, to have made habitation and productive industry possible over a fertile region of 360,000 square miles-three times the area of Great Britain and Ireland.

Meanwhile, what have Mr. Villard's success ful focs ever done to entitle them to grateful memory? Perhaps some of them gambled in gold during the civil war; if so, the chances are that they rejoiced whenever patriots died by the thousand to save the flag of the country from dishonor. Or perhaps they speculated in 1873; if so they doubtless thought it a blessing that terrible disaster had befallen the industry of the Nation. It may be that they were in the market in July, 1881, and were enriched by the assassin who filled the civilized world with sorrow. Possibly they were happy when the prolonged drouth killed \$500,000,000 worth of products. But what one thing, for the benefit of their country or their fellow men, have they ever had the courage or the capacity to do? What a country it would be, if all its citizens were such as these!

BRITISH POLICY ON THE NILE.

Sir Charles Dilke's effort to explain the sudden transitions of British policy on the Nile is neither ingenious nor successful. He says that the Government were anxious to send General Gordon to the Soudan several months ago, but that neither he nor the British representatives office as required by the statute. A similar at Cairo, nor the Egyptian Ministry, would consent to it. Now, General Gordon is an officer of the English army, and is subject at all times to the orders of the War Office. If he had been directed several months ago to go to Khartoum, he would have obeyed his instructions. The British representatives at Cairo would not have hesitated to carry out any orders received from London, although they might have argued against them, if their opinion , had been asked, As for the Egyptian Ministers, they would not have attempted to resist direct pressure from the British Foreign Office. If the Gladstone Ministry had been ready to send General Goydon to the Soudan several months ago, he would have gone. Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir Evelyn Wood would have welcomed him at Cairo, and Tewiik would have appointed him Governor-General of the African Empire of the Upper Nile. The British Government at that time were not prepared to take this step, or to adopt any definite policy with reference to the Soudan. They were adrift at Khartoum precisely as they had been at Cairo and Alexandria two years before. While there may have been some discussion in Cabinet councils over General Gordon's fitness for command in that quar-

> A government opposed as a matter of fundamental policy to the extension of the British Empire had been forced against their will to conquer Egypt. Naturally, they were reluctant to accept the responsibilities of administration. They "coached" the Khediye in constitutional studies and gave a great deal of good advice to his Ministers, but were anxious to avoid any semblance of coercion and to call off the English troops at the earliest opportunity. The Khedive had inherited a vast Empire on the upper waters of the Nile, extending from Assonan to Victoria Lake, and from the Red Sea westward to the confines of Darfour. A revolt

er, his appointment was not seriously consid-

ered until last week, when it was rendered

necessary by public opinion in England.

be made. But even in such cases, where the | and his supremacy in Western Soudan was at an end. He resolved to reconquer Kardofan and Darfour. The British Government advised him through their agents not to send Hicks's army against the False Prophet. They did not speak with decision and authority, and accordingly he paid no heed to their counsel. They secretly hoped that the False Prophet would be defeated, and the Soudan question be held in abeyance until the British garrisons could withdraw from the Nile. When Hicks's army was massacred the evacuation of Cairo became impracticable. The British Government had to decide at once what should be the frontier which their troops were to defend. They drew the line at Assouan, gave peremptory orders for the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons from the Soudan, and compelled the Khedive to choose Ministers who would agree to carry out the English policy. Up to this moment there had been no intention of engaging General Gordon. He was negotiating with the King of the Belgians for employment on the Congo, and the Horse Guards were threatening to force him to resign his commission. Suddenly the Ministers discovered that the policy which they had forced upon the Khedive was utterly impracticable. The Egyptian garrisons could not get out of the Soudan. Apparently a series of massacres was impending. A strong man was imperatively needed. General Gordon was ordered to Khartoum.

Sir Charles Dilke now declares that the Government have great confidence in General Gordon's advice. That advice, however, is not restricted to the abandonment of the provinces of Kardofan and Darfour, where the False Prophet is already strongly intrenched in power. He is known to favor the retention of all the provinces east of the White Nile and north of Sennaar. On the eve of his appointment he declared that the Eastern Soudan was indispensable to Egypt, and must not be abandoned. His presence will imply a deliberate attempt to re-establish the authority of the Khedive and the English between the Red Sea and Sennaar. His appointment to command was practically a reversal of the policy which only a fortnight before had been crammed down the Khedive's throat.

WATTERSON ON PAYNE.

Naturally enough Mr. Payne's Columbus speech is producing a profound impression upon the Democratic mind. In calculating the chances of the coming Presidential campaign, Democratic prophets have been calling Ohio either Democratic or doubtful. As soon as they earned that Mr. Payne was chosen Senator, they stopped calling it Democratic. Since reading his Columbus speech they are inclined to call it neither Democratic nor doubtful. And this notwithstanding the fact that at the last

election Ohio chose a Democratic Governor! Among those who have taken Mr. Payne's speech most to heart is The Louisville Courier-Journal. It lifts up its voice in sorrowful protest with characteristic frankness. It styles Mr. Payne the head of the reactionary element of the Democratic party of the West," " an old man out of harmony with his time." It asserts that the Columbus utterance was "exceedingly imprudent" and devotes a column to exposing and denouncing the views on the tariff therein set forth. Here is a sample of the wounds which Mr. Payne receives in the house of this one of his political friends:

The Ohio idea, as presented by Mr. Payne, is thoroughly undemocratic; it antagonizes the history, principles and raditions of the party; it harmonizes with all that is weak and wicked in the policy of the Republicans. If adopted, it will not only cost us Ohio, it will destroy all to have met the approval of about faith and confidence in the wisdom and courage of our leaders, will detach from us the young men of the country, will lead to disintegration and dissolution. In organization it would be impossible to count on any result in any State. In the abandonment of the platforms of 1880, in surrendering the position conuered in December, we destroy the fighting power of he organization and surrender every hope of victory. This would lead, whether we liked it or not, to the formation of a new party, and the safety of the States most the next National contest.

Perhaps when they come to read this drastic riticism upon the statesmanship of the leader whom they have exalted at the expense of Pendleton, the managers of the Ohio Democracy will conclude that they have put their foot in it. On the other hand, they may argue that the canvass for the United States Senate was an emergency, and that Democracy, by the mysterious law of its being, is certain to go wrong in an

emergency. In any event, this one thing is evident-that the Columbus speech was a prodigious blunder. The portion of it dealing with the tariff has served to set "regular" Democrats quarrelling. The portion dealing with Civil Service Reform has exhibited the hollowness of Democratic professions. It recalls the dinner which would have been a success only everything was sour except the vinegar, and everything cold except the ice-cream.

AN ADIRONDACK HOSPITAL. The remarkable effect of the climate of the Adirondack wilderness in certain forms of pulmonary disease has led some benevolent persons to undertake a charitable scheme which, so far as we know, is unique. This is the establishment of a sanitary settlement near Saranae Lake for the benefit of patients who cannot afford the usual life n hotels or camps. The movement is under the charge of Dr. E. L. Trudeau, who has long been dentified with what is sometimes called Adirondack cure," and whose personal qualities and professional ability are held in the highest regard both in the metropolis and by tourists and invalids visiting the region in which he is the general friend and guardian. The plan is to buy a farm near Saranac Lake, enlarge the farm-house by the addition of a sitting-room and dining-room, and build and furnish titeen cheap cottages for patients, so that the inmates can live separately, meeting only for meals and, when they choose, for social intercourse. The farm would maintain from six to ten cows, besides yielding vegetable products for the support of the stitution, and a good deal of the farm labor could e done by patients. Physicians, trustees, treasurer, etc., have offered their services gratuitously, and the only outlay for salaries, wages, etc., would be on manual labor about the farm and buildings, It is not every consumptive patient who is likely to be benefited by a residence in the Adirondacks, and the duty of examining applicants for admission to the institution and accepting or rejecting them has been assumed, without compensation, by Dr. A. L. relates that after he had been a banker's clerk-Loomis of this city, who is well-known as a specialist in diseases of the lungs, and has been long associated with Dr. Trudeau. The medical treatment at the cottages is to be under the personal supervision of Dr. Trudeau, assisted by Dr. C. F. Wicker. A charge of \$3 n week for each paticat will cover the running expenses of the establishment, including board, and there will be no physicians' fees.

The cost of the farm, new buildings, furniture stock, and everything necessary to put the institution in operation, is estimated at only \$7,500, and of this modest amount \$3,600 had been subscribed a few days ago. It is hardly possible to doubt that the rest of the fund will soon be contributed, so that this novel and promising charity may be started in the Spring.

THE WHITE LADY.

The cable has been called into use to inform the New World of the reappearance of an august phan-

to her white ladyship is that of a herald. It is believed by the German people that she never comes for any other purpose than to announce or indicate the approaching death of some member of the Imperial family. The case is not exceptional, the practice of keeping spiritual retainers being quite venerable among the aristocracy of Europe. Presumably it originated in the idea that a member of a noble family ought not to pass away without creating sensible commotion both in the sensual and the supra-sensual spheres, and at a time when everybody believed everything, particularly if it were marvellous, the common people gladly accepted all such legends about their superiors in rank.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the case at present is that the rumored appearance of the 'White Lady" is thought worthy of general announcement, for no other reason, apparently, than because the Imperial family of Germany is concerned. Even in a sceptical age the fascination of rank and position thus lends respectability, if not credibility, to a legend which would almost certainly be dismissed with contemptuous ridicule, if related concerning some unknown and insignificant person or family. Just so last year the legendary drammer of the House of Airlie obtained a respectful reception in England, and gave to a renewed discussion of the supernatural a gravity and soberness which no less aristocratic auspices could have secured for the topic. The fact is that, in Europe at least, many people still, unconsciously to themselves, hold in a vague way that old and noble families have a kind of prescriptive right to these picturesque connections with the other world. The Spiritualists, of course, claim that the appearance of the "White Lady" is merely an illustration of a well established and quite common class of phenomena. The Society for Psychical Research, however, ought to avail itself of so good an opportunity to investigate. That the members of the Hohenzollern family themselves believe in the "White Lady" has been positively asserted, and it is by no means improbable. The importance attached to the alleged supernatural occurrence by the German people must be attributed rather to their respect for the Imperial family and their natural anxiety about the Emperor's health than to a widespread belief in the reality of the phenomenon.

Lieutenant-Governor Hill has returned to Albany after an absence of several weeks in Wisconsin. We have momentarily forgotten the section of the Constitution which provides that the Lieutenant-Governor shall be paid \$5,000 a year for presiding over Wisconsin.

The Tariff chapter of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1884 supplies both politicians and business men with a compact digest of statistical information. The rates of duty on every article mentioned in the schedules of either the old or the new Tariffare exhibited in parallel columns and compared with the rates recommended by the Tariff Commission. The actual and the proposed changes having been clearly revealed, means are provided for judging of the effects. The values of importations included in every paragraph of the old Tariff are given for the last fiscal year, and there are corresponding entries showing the gross amounts of duties collected. These tables, comprising twenty pages of THE ALMANAC, are of the highest importance in view of the Free-Trade tendencies of a Democratic House of Representatives. The tariff question is the chief political study of the day. The present issue of THE ALMANAC does much to render that study not only intelligible, but interesting.

It is given out that at a recent reception at Albany -a reception of Democrats, for Democrats by a Democrat-Mr. Tim Campbell, of this city, rose in his place as one man and nominated Governor Cleveland for the Presidency. The Democratic National Convention will be held as usual.

Senator Sherman's bill to provide for a continunce of bank circulation, though it has seemed to many of doubtful expediency, appears of the Senate Finance Committee. It is thought that the majority of the committee will at any rate report in favor of the bill so far amended as to allow the issue of circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited. There is a serious question, it must be admitted, whether circulation should be issued up to nine-tenths of the market value, because such a provision might tend, in the not distant future, to create an artificial price loyal to the Democracy would be in doubt. Mr. Payne for the bonds, from which, in case of any sudden and his Ohio supporters will not write the platform for change in the markets, the fall might be severe. change in the markets, the fall might be severe. NEW ENGLAND THE MARKET OF THE NORTH. But the provision that circulation equal to the par value of long-term bonds may be issued would be entirely safe, and, with repeal of the useless tax on circulation, would probably suffice to secure the continued efficiency of the National banking sys-

> Oscar Wilde is reported as "halting on the threshold of a great career." Well, that's a better halting piace than a bunko boudoir.

A bill has been brought forward in the Assembly which is well calculated to cast a gloom over the energetic gentlemen who earn their living by speculating in theatre or opera tickets. It provi that a fine of not less than \$25 shall be imposed upon any person convicted of selling such ickets at a higher price than that charged at the box office. At the first glance this seems in the interest of theatre and opera goers. But is it? We hope it is. Still, remembering that these curb-stone and lobby dealers are full of resources, and are not readily circumvented, who shall say that, in case the bili passed, they would not get around it by exacting a guarantee against prosecution, say, or assessing the extra charge as "liquidated damages!"

PERSONAL.

vigorous and active.

Ex-Governor Bishop, of Ohio, who has been in the city this week, is now venerable in appearance. His hair and beard are white as snow, but he is

General Grant is still confined to the house, where he has received hosts of guests the past two days. His injured limb continues slightly painful, but troubles him most by its weakness. His general

health is excellent. Ex-Senator W. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, says that he has not devoted a single day to politics since he retired from the Senate, finding his private business all-engrossing, and more pleasant and profitable.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne served in a brigade under General Durbin Ward, who was his father's leading competitor for the Ohio Sematorship. General Ward describes the Colonel as "a good soldier, a fine gentleman, but a damnable politician."

The Babu Kesab Chunder Sen bad the personal characteristics that fit a man to be a leader. His ountenance was impressive, his form majestic, and ne were that rapt expression which of itself exerts an almost irresistible influence over impressible minds. His oratory was swift, kindling and poette. He spoke English with hardly the suspicion of a

Randolph Caldecott looks to be about thirty-five, and is of slender, slightly stooping figure, with traces of hard work on his thin, careworn face. He and, incidentally, an artist-for years, he determined to make his first experiment with an editor. So he went to London and presented a letter of introduction to Mark Lemon, with a humorous sketch on wood and a small book of drawings showing the fancies of a wedding. The Editor of Punch ing the finites of a wedding. The Editor of l'uneas received him in a flattering manner, accepted the sketch, and paid many compliments to the lively scenes of the wedding. "From that day to this," says Mr. Caldecott, "I have never seen either sketch or book. The first never appeared, in spite of the promise, and the second has probably been lost. A few months later I happened to meet Mark Lemon in Manchester, and strange to say he had not forgotten me. All he said was: 'My dear fellow, I am vagabondizing to-day, not Panching.'"

The Marquis Tso Tsung Tang, the great Chinese military leader who was recently appointed Imperial Commissioner for the conduct of affairs on the Tonquin frontier, is seventy-two years old, but owing to his temperate and abstemious habits still retains the physical and mental vigor of his youth. He is poor in purse, but bears a character above tom known as the "White Lady," who is popularly reproach. He is also a confirmed woman-hater and supposed to be attached to the fortunes of the has no family. He was born of poor parents and

that his marvellous success has been due to his own merits, and to the fact that he never has suffered contradiction from any of his subordinates. In person the Marquis is short, corpulent and commonplace, with crafty black eyes, and a thin, grayblack mustache drooping over afirm, almost cruel mouth. He is a late riser, but attends to all his official business rapidly and regularly. He represents the old Chinese spirit of hostility to all foreigners, although he avails himself of European knowledge in military affairs and treats foreign visitors with kindness. When visited by the members of the Szchenyi expedition he gave them . grand banquet consisting of forty-five courses, including choice Tokay wine. But he could not resist the temptation to show his superiority to the "barbarians," and said, seeing how awkwardly they managed their chopsticks: "You Europeans are truly very helpless creatures. You cannot eat without two hands." Then, as a courteons host he at once provided them with knives, forks and spoons. When any special Chinese dish appeared on the table, too, he exclaimed in a tone that did not admit of contradiction: "Mejo! Mejo! You haven't got that in your country."

Easton, Penn., Jan. 24.-President Packer's condition to-day is slightly changed for the better.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

President Arthur.—No, thank you; I am not even indis-posed. Do I look like a sick man? I feel less like one. I have seldom been in better health. I cannot imagin where or how the annoying rumor could have had tto origin.

A PLAN FOR REFUNDING.

Warner Miller, U. S. Senator .- I am opposed to any refunding measure which contemplates a bond solely for banking use. A Government loan should have such a character that the subscription to it becomes generalfrom the people as well as the banks. I do not think to possible to float a 2 per cent bond beyond what the banks would need for a basis of circulation. If the Government can refund the 4s and 41gs into long-time 3s, without paying too high a premium, the step is a desirable one to take. Controller Knox's proposition to permit the issue of National Bank circulation to within 10 per cent of the market value of the bonds held to secure circula tion might afford temporary relief, while Congress is de termining more permanent measures.

THOSE SHARP NEWSPAPER GENTLEMEN. John Sherman, U. S. Senator.-There is nothing for me to say in print about National finance. Those sharp newspaper gentlemen at Washington keep the country fully apprised of every movement made, or pending, or possi

INSTEAD OF MEDICINE.

George Starr, Commissioner of Emigration.-" John, give me a boat and a pair of sculls; I want to pull down to Bedloe's Island and see how they are getting along with the foundation of the Bartholdi Statue. No, I don't want anybody along; I can pull just as well, besides, I want a little constitutional." [Mr. Starr said this to John E. Moore, landing agent at Castle Garden. There was a nasty chop sea in the Bay and a strong southwest wind, and as Mr. Starr took his sculls and jumped into as ighteen-foot working-boat, he said]: "Why, Lord bless you, my boy, I don't mind that water; I enjoy rowing as meh now as when I was a boy. I never got into a shell, but give me a working-boat like this, and I will row against many younger men than I-and I'm most seventy. Why, I was the one who taught Bernard and John Biglin how to row when they were boys. We used to go over to Weshawken every day for a pull, and I frequently go out for a spin now and enjoy it. I take it in preference to medicine."

RETIRING FROM THE PUBLIC GAZE. Ex-Senator Yulce, of Florida .- I have retired to private ife. The public event that has most surprised me recently is the return of Mr. Payne to political prominence at

his age. Yes, Florida is growing. A great many people are coming in there from the West. It is a good pla young men to grow. INTERESTED IN SENATOR PENDLETON. Ex-Senator Reuben E. Fenton.-It will take Pendleton long time to recover his lost ground. I was interested in Pendleton's case through carly associations. I attended school near Cincinnati, at College Hill, in my boyhood. The elder Pendleton was a man of prominence. He had amassed wealth in running a line of steamboats on the Ohio River. A very good line it was, too. He ran for

Democrat. It was a very exciting contest and Pendleton was defeated. We young men were all greatly interested in the contest. In the succeeding political changes George H. Pendleton was, I think, a Democrat always.

Congress as a Whig against a Dr. Barton, who was a

THE GAY HEAD DISASTER. E. S. Converse, of Boston, banker.—There is great ex-citement in Boston over the City of Columbus wreck. The victims many of them belonged there, and nearly all were known there. There is a Mussel Bed theory of the ceident being pushed forward in Boston. But I don's think there is much in that.

R. L. Collett, produce merchant .- If there is any free rade sentiment in the Northwest it is due to mistaken information. It is a very small portion of the grain and produce of the Northwest that goes abroad. Just new the demand is very light. Australia and New South Wales are growing agricultural fields. England gives them the preference over this country, of course. The bulk of the production in the Northwest is consumed in New England. You would be surprised at the breadstuffs that are sent to her factory towns. Even the corn and mill stuffs are sent there to feed the mules and horses about the great factories. If those people up in the Northwest have any free-trade notions, as the free-traders ciaim, they should look over their "apees" and get a clear vision. Why, the first effect of free trade would be, by striking a blow at the New England manufactures, to roy the best market enjoyed by the farmers of the Northwest.

THE WAR AND THE PRESIDENCY. General Tom Ewing .- No man who fought in the southern Army during the war can ever hope to be Presdent. More than that, no son of such a man will ever be President. Nay, more, it is doubtful if the third generation will be able to aspire successfully to that position. I will be even more positive that no man who lived in & border State and remained at home, taking no part in the struggle, will ever secure the suffrages of the people for the first office in their gift.

A LIVELY DEMAND FOR HOPS.

A. M. Underhill, Freight Agent of Guion Line .-There seems to be a little improvement in steamship freights to-day, particularly for Liverpool, but I am afraid it will not be a permanent improvement. The inquiry runs for room for cotton and hops principally, and the demand from Liverpool for or hops immediate shipment is something extraordinary. I have applications for next week's steamer for more than double the room I have got. It would seem that all of the English brewers are about to begin a heavy season

GENERAL NOTES.

Mrs. Catharine Gnoert, the wife of a Lake Eric captain, has been in jail in Buffalo nearly a forb-night for refusing to pay a judgment of \$143, although she has a sufficient bank deposit. At last accounts she was stoutly vowing that she would never pay a dollar, but she has not as just a cause as Mr. Pickwick had, and the prosecution does not believe that she will prove as obstinate.

Among the features of the cookery exhibition just ended at Vienna was a so-called Polish "inneh," which consisted of twenty-eight courses. One of the hovel dishes which were offered fresh every day was a bear steas. Visitors also had an opportunity to test the diavor of itom's flesh, upon the preparation of which one of the best cooks in the city had expended the resources of big as?

A new trick to get money without earning it has been put in practice at Hartford, Cona. For the past six or seven Sundays it has been the custom of a young man living in that city to enter a liquor saloon, lineally open, drink a glass of beer and pay for it with a nickel. On Monday morning hereturns, affirms that he paid out a five-dollar gold piece by mistake the day before, and has unles he receives back \$4 05 he will make a complaint against the proprietor for selling on Sanday. The Hartford Post is certain that he has been successful in at feast tour cases.

Miss Cornelia Paddock, of Salt Lake, author of the Mormon story," The Fate of Madame La Tour," says that it is doubtless easier to deny that polygamy is decreasing than to furnish statistics in support of such a dental, owing largely to the secreey to which witnesses of the Endowment House ceremonies are sworn. "That polygumy exists," she continues in a letter to The Denver Inter-Ocean, " in the States and Territories which adjoin Utah, we all know. That the system has entrenched and Utah, we all know. That the system has entrenehed and strengthened itself in these States and Territories since the passage of the Edmands Law is, I think, equally certain. Arizona will soon be wholly under Mormon control. In Idaho the Mormons have held the balance of power for years. In Colsrado and Nevada the Saints are quietly biding their time, sure in their hearts that there will eventually be a bid for the Mormon vote which they can afford to accept."

WATTERSON, THE COMICAL CRANK.

From The New York Sun.

No doubt the idea of making a man like Holman President must zeem a jake, and a very inopportune
joke, too, to those in whose vision a Tarif for Revenue